

McGill Daily

VOL. VI, NO. 107.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1917.

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Here's Something new! Students will Parade to Church Instead of to Hockey or Football Game

McGill students are going to march out again next Sunday night, but they will be without their band and minus the class yells which were a feature of the parade to the Laval-McGill hockey game a few nights ago; nor is it likely that there will be any bulletin boards demolished or carried off or any trolleys pulled from the wires. For the boys are not going to a hockey game this time, but to church.

"Bill" Hughes will not be the focus of all eyes at this student demonstration, but Rev. Dr. Herbert Symonds, rector of Christ Church Cathedral, and a well known clergyman who takes the deepest interest in McGill students and their affairs, and who will occupy the pulpit at the second student service to be held on Sunday evening.

The Y. M. C. A. authorities for some days have been considering some method of boosting the attendance at the student service, and have hit upon that already described. The service will open at seven o'clock. Rev. Dr. Symonds will preach, and will be assisted in the preliminaries by some of the University professors who are in Holy Orders. All students who are not going to the service with friends outside the University are asked to meet at Strathcona Hall at 6.40 p.m. There they will be divided into Faculties and, each under representatives, will march down to the Cathedral.

Following the service the usual Sunday Night "sing" will be held in Strathcona Hall at nine o'clock.

ELECTRIC CLUB ADDRESSED BY MR. J. SHAW '99

Pointed Out Success of Electrifying Steam Railroads.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE HISTORY.

Club Heard Interesting Paper About Heavy Electric Traction.

At a meeting of the Electric Club last evening, Mr. J. H. Shaw, Electrical Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, read a very interesting paper on "Heavy Electric Traction." Mr. Shaw gave a short account of the electrification of parts of several steam railways in the United States, and showed how successfully the new system has worked. The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. was probably the first to undertake the use of electric locomotives for heavy traction. Within the city of Baltimore, because of the comparatively large percentage of the line being comprised of tunnels, it was found necessary to use electric locomotives, to eliminate the smoke and dangerous gases. Trains are handled electrically only in the up-grade direction, the locomotives returning light.

The second, and perhaps one of the most important steam road electrifications in the United States, was that of the New York Central Terminal, initial operation of which started in 1906. At present over 250 miles of track equipped with an overhead third rail are in use. Two steam turbine stations located at Port Morris and at Glenwood, each containing four 3,000 K.W. Curtis steam turbine generating units, delivering 25 cycle, 3-phase current at 11,000 volts. This current is delivered over a 10,000-volt transmission to nine synchronous converter sub-stations, aggregating over 40,000 K.W. Operation was started with 35 115-ton electric locomotives, of the gearless type, these being supplemented in a few years with 12 similar units. In 1913 and 1914 sixteen additional locomotives of a new design were put in service. These latter are capable of hauling 1,200 ton passenger trains on a level track at nearly 60 miles per hour. There are now in service 192 motor cars and a number of trailers, each having a seating capacity of 64 passengers. These cars are all steel construction, 60 feet long, and weigh about 57 tons each, completely equipped. The electrical equipment has shown remarkable reliability, there being very few interruptions to traffic from electrical causes, and none whatever in the past eight years, from power station trouble.

Another installation which took place shortly after the above, was on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway. There are in operation, 100 locomotives and 69 multiple unit cars over a mileage of 500. The equipment on this railway was made more complicated than on any other electrified railway, due to the fact that apparatus was required to operate them from alternating current on the main system, and direct current when within the New York terminal zone, but in spite of this, there are very few lay-over periods, some of the locomotives being in continual use 24 hours daily for 30 days.

Shortly after the New York Central terminal electrification was completed, the West Shore R. R., a subsidiary of the New York Central system, undertook an electrification project. The electrified section of the road is double tracked throughout, the distance between terminals being 44 miles. The electrified division is equipped throughout with an under-running third-rail, power being fed from synchronous converter sub-stations at 600 volts. Four sub-stations, each containing two synchronous converters of 300 K.W. capacity, receive power from the Adirondack Electric Power Corporation at 60,000 volts. It is interesting to note that with the

(Continued on Page 2)

RETURNED SOLDIERS TO VISIT MACDONALD

Eventful Day Will be Spent at Ste. Anne by Veterans of War.

Several hundred returned soldiers, bent upon investigating the methods of successful agriculture as practised at the Ste. Anne de Bellevue institution, will journey to Macdonald College to-morrow.

The units represented by returned men who are going to the college are: the 24th, 66th, P.P.C.L.L., 87th, 10th, 7th, 14th, 2nd, D.A.P., 22nd, 42nd, 1st Black Watch, 25th, C.F.A., 5th, Strathcona Horse, R.G.A., 1st Field Ambulance, 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, C.F.A., C.A.M.A., 46th, C. A.V.C., 69th, 19th, A.R.C., C. E., 25th, 1st, 15th, 18th, 5th, C.H.Q., 19th, 36th, 87th, 3rd, 73rd, R.C.D., 114th, 52nd, 2nd and others.

The men from the convalescent homes and those in charge of the Military Hospital Commissions will muster at the Grey Nunnery and march to the station, while the remainder will be given their transportation at the Grand Trunk Station by the Khaki League and the Canadian Returned Soldiers' Association, of the Montreal district.

The train leaves at 9.20 a.m., and a long day will be spent at the College, where Dr. Harrison, principal, and the faculty have made preparations for a day of instruction, and one that they hope will long be remembered.

On the train going out cigarettes will be given a social session in the buffet lunch will be served. At the conclusion of the day the men will be given a social session in the College Lecture Hall.

They are expected back in the city about eight in the evening. Following this excursion the Khaki League will immediately open up the class rooms for returned soldiers and the families of those fighting overseas, to give practical instructions in vegetable gardening. These classes will be carried on until the ground is ready to seed.

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

12.09 noon—Train leaves for Ste. Anne.
4.00 p.m.—R. V. C. vs. Macdonald at hockey.
8.00 p.m.—Skating Party, Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A.
8.00 p.m.—Historical Club meeting.

COMING.

Feb. 22, 4 p.m.—Stephen Leacock in R. V. C.
Feb. 23, 7 p.m.—Students' Council meeting.
Feb. 23.—Science Undergraduate Smoker at Union.
March 7.—King Cook celebration.
March 8.—Wicksteed Gymnastic competition.
March 10.—Wicksteed Gymnastic competition.

REJOINS HIS BATTALION.

Lieut. Sir Charles Tupper, Arts '05, who was invalided to England from France owing to illness, has now rejoined his Western Highland battalion across the Channel.

UNIVERSITY CLOSED.

To-day being Ash Wednesday and a University holiday, no lectures are being delivered in the different faculties, and students are enjoying a brief respite from their academic duties.

COMMERCE '17 MAN ENLISTS.

Another undergraduate of Commerce '17 enlists. This brings the total of the class in khaki up to 20 per cent. Lucien Perrault is one of the latest additions to the ranks of the Allies. He entertains hopes of becoming an aviator and is now attending the school of aviation at Toronto. His presence has already been greatly missed by the remainder of the class. The class, if present plans come true, will have over one half of the original number in khaki after the closing of the present session.

"THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN JAPAN" BY Y. W.

Miss Kaufman, Canadian Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Japan.

OBEDIENCE PRIME RULE.

Education of Women Limited and Much Less Complete Than in America.

A meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held yesterday afternoon in the Common Room of the R. V. C. where Miss Kaufman, Canadian secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Japan, delivered an address on "The Changing Position of Women, and Especially of Women-Students in Japan."

The first and last word of a Japanese woman's life is obedience. Since Christianity began to influence Japan the status of woman has been changing, especially during the last twenty years. There is not as yet, however, a woman's movement, but there is a decided feeling against certain old customs. For a long time children received no education in Japan, but now there is a compulsory course of six years. During these years two thousand characters must be learned, so that the modern Japanese child has far less practical knowledge at the end of these six years than a child of the same age in America. In the secondary schools much more attention is paid to etiquette than to anything else. Tokyo is the second largest student centre in the world. About fifty thousand students study there, most of whom come to the city from the country. They study hard and long with no system whatever, often staying up all night. They have not the reserve power of Canadian and American girls, as they lack the proper food and exercise to make them strong.

There is almost no social life in Japan, and no mixed social life at all. Marriages are arranged without the consent of the couple involved, and girls are considered lucky if they know anything whatever of their future husbands.

The Japanese people are naturally emotional, but they have so long suppressed their feelings that they often are thought hard hearted and cold.

The need of a satisfactory religion is, in Japan, very great, and Christianity is the one religion that has proved itself capable of meeting this need.

At the end of the very interesting address, Miss Fowler moved a vote of thanks to Miss Kaufman.

GRADUATE OF '95 DIES IN MACHINE.

Dr. James Eaton Robertson, a graduate of the Faculty of Medicine of the class of '95, who, although a resident of the United States since graduation, was intensely interested in Canadian affairs and a true Canadian at heart, died suddenly on the 4th, while driving his automobile at Midvale, Utah. Dr. Robertson was a native of Prescott, Ont., and immediately upon securing his doctor's degree went to Utah, where he built up an extensive practice. He was health officer of Midvale, and also a member of the State Board of Education. Though residing south of the boundary line, he remained ever greatly attached to Canada, and, at the outbreak of the war, wrote a former classmate here, asking for information as to how he could forward subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross.

At the time of his death, Dr. Robertson was on his way to visit a patient. He was stricken with heart failure and died before assistance could reach him. He owned a considerable amount of property in the vicinity of Lethbridge, Alta., and it was understood to have been his intention to come back to Canada to live. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also of the A. F. and A. M. His widow and four children survive.

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The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by

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Editorial Department Up. 433.
Business Department Up. 433.
Advertising Department Main 2662.

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FAULT-FINDING.

An abuse too common in our time is fault-finding. Even College students do not seem to be exempt from its evil influences. In their own sphere there are always to be found some students with a grievance to vent. It may be the claim that personal favour is shown, that injustice is done in the distribution of privileges, that rules are made which bear unnecessarily on some few and so on, to the end of the chapter. In many cases these complaints are, to a great extent, imaginary and groundless. Actions must not be entirely judged by their exterior circumstances. What appears unjust, if fairly examined in the proper light, may be altogether sound at the core. Certain rules in personal instances may strike us as being rather severe, but this does not prove their injustice. We must bear in mind that rules are not framed to suit each individual taste, but have for their object the good of the whole body. If we formulated them, they might be different, but it is very questionable if they would conserve as well the public harmony.

Besides there are petty feelings of annoyance and fancied private wrongs, the sooner the indulgence in which is stopped, the better it will be for all those concerned. If we attend to our duties in a faithful manner we will not have either the time or the occasion to habitually complain that defects exist on all sides. It is remarkable that "tales of woe" are largely to be heard from those who are far from foremost in the fulfilment of their appointed tasks. He who is wise knows that flaws must exist, and realizes that if a remedy is not practicable, the sensible plan is to give in to circumstances without unnecessary complaint. It is always an easy matter to discover imperfections if we set out with that intention. But that is not our work, is it?

Remember that our surroundings are pretty much like a mirror, and will reflect dolefully or pleasantly according to the manner in which they are viewed. If the spectacles of moroseness and dissatisfaction are used, everything will, of course, appear distorted and faulty; but if, on the other hand, we look through the glasses of charity and cheerfulness, objects will assume a bright and pleasing hue. Let everyone do his utmost to diminish the army of fault-finding grievance seekers. If we convert but one into a peaceful and contented citizen, a considerable work will have been accomplished.

STUDENTS WANT GOOD TEACHING.

"If research work interferes materially with man's efficiency as a teacher, he should drop it or drop teaching." This is only one of the many positive expressions of opinions on the question of the research man as an instructor which resulted from an investigation carried on by an Illinois student last year. This student became very much incensed at the inefficiency of a number of his instructors. He thought that he had discovered a significant fact when he noticed that in practically every case where he had cause for complaint, the instructor was doing research work and was valued highly by the University authorities, as indicated by his standing in the department and by his salary.

Following up this idea, he sent out a series of questionnaires to all the large student houses around the campus. These questionnaires asked the general opinion of the students about the efficiency of the instructors, the causes for inefficiency where found, and a possible remedy. The investigator was swamped with answers and opinions. Everyone seemed anxious to have his little say about his poor instructors. There was an almost unanimous opinion that research work was sapping the energies of the men as instructors. "Lack of interest in instructing," "too busy with other work," "ignorant of pedagogy," and like reasons for inefficiency appeared again and again in the replies. There was not one reply which did not advocate some measure for improving the efficiency of the University faculty in pedagogy. Of the several measures suggested in the questionnaire, an efficient course in pedagogy, pecuniary recognition of pedagogical ability aside from research work, and rigid pedagogical supervision by experts of all classroom instruction secured the greatest support. Many students expressed themselves in favor of offering a reward for superior teaching by granting different degrees for research work and for instructorship. A few more radical students thought that the students ought to have a voice in the discharging of instructors when they proved inefficient as instructors.

Of course many of these opinions must be discounted considerably. The student is not apt to appreciate the need for research work. But that the students do feel keenly the fact that they are not getting the best possible instruction is clearly shown as is also the fact that the students resent strongly that instructing them should be considered a minor duty.

The student who conducted the investigation considered the results carefully, and then came to this conclusion: "The students of the University require the best the instructors have to give them, and as long as the primary function of an instructor is to write articles, he rarely gives the student his best. It is true that research work is a big factor in the furthering of knowledge. It is necessary and it is vital. But there is a large possibility that instructorship, the turning out of broad men and women from our University, is equally necessary and vital. Both should be encouraged. Where the ability to do both is combined in one man, both should be encouraged in that man; but when a man is, as most men are, incapable of being proficient at two big tasks simultaneously, without causing one to suffer at the expense of the other he should be permitted or even forced to confine his efforts to but one, and he should be given recognition according to his ability. There should be a double standard for the salaries of the faculty. To-day many people doubt the value of a University education. When the double standard is adopted, and the Universities consider the instructing of the students of vital importance, the values of University training will no longer be questioned."

This is a summary of the opinions of five hundred students of the University of Illinois.—Daily Illini.

ELECTRIC CLUB ADDRESSED BY MR. SHAW, '99.

(Continued from Page 1.)

third-rail construction used, this line has never been seriously handicapped by snow, and interruptions to service from all causes have been practically negligible.

One of the earlier railroads to take advantage of electrification as a means of increasing facilities for handling passenger traffic, was the West Jersey and Sea Shore Division of the Pennsylvania System, from Camden to Atlantic City, a distance of 65 miles, a branch from Newfield to Millville, a distance of 19 miles. The power station equipment consists of 3-2,000 K.W. Curtis turbo-generators, with the necessary auxiliary units, which generates 6,600 volts, 3-phase current, which is stepped up to 33,000 volts for transmission, being stepped down to 650 volts at the sub-stations and delivered to the third rail. The present rolling stock consists of 193 motor cars, each being equipped with 2,200-H.P. motors and type "M" automatic control. The operation of this road has been satisfactory in every way, the number of delays chargeable to electrical equipment being less than 6 per cent. of the total number of train minutes' detention, and a remarkable increase in the number of passengers carried has been made.

The only road to use 3-phase equipment is at the Cascade Tunnel by the Great Northern Railway. This tunnel is 14,000 feet long, and has a uniform grade of 1.7 per cent. Under steam operation, this tunnel had become the limiting feature of the road, the heavier trains being only able to operate at 7 or 8 miles per hour. Four electric locomotives were found amply able to handle the traffic. These locomotives weigh 115 tons each, and are equipped with 3-phase induction motors, connected by twin gears to the driving axles, power being delivered at 6,600 volts A. C. from a 5,000 K.W. hydro-electric plant at Leavenworth.

On the Norfolk and Western Railway, the electrification of 30 miles of road solved the problem of doubling the capacity of a hilly section with a tunnel. Twelve electric locomotives have displaced 33 Mallet locomotives, and have increased the average speed on the ruling 2.4 per cent. grade from 8 to 14 miles per hour. The principle of braking by regenerative power has proved a complete success.

The Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railway have electrified 30 miles of route, between the mines at Butte and the smelters at Anaconda, power being purchased from the Montana Power Company at 2,300 volts, 60 cycles, and is transformed by motor generator sets to 2,400 volts D.C. for use on the trolley. The freight traffic consists largely of copper ore, and the weight of a train frequently reaches 5,000 tons trailing over a .3 per cent. grade.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul electrification of this line, and its complete project of this kind in that our various electric divisions as operated by steam locomotives, are embraced. Four hundred and forty miles of route are involved in this electrification, which will be fed from 14 sub-stations at an average distance of 33 miles, the Montana Power Company furnishing them with power at 100,000 volts, 60 cycles. One of the most distinctive features of this electrification is the regenerative braking of the locomotives, which permits the re-use of energy to the system on descending grades, the air brakes being used only in bringing the train to a final stop. In actual practice it has been found that a large portion of the power generated by trains on descending grades is used up by other trains taking power, or if no other train is available for absorbing the excess energy, the power is taken up by one or more of the sub-stations and returned to the transmission system.

After reading his paper, Mr. Shaw spoke for a few minutes on how the use of pulverized fuel in locomotives would affect the installation of more electric railroads, but seemed to think that the Electrical Engineer should be pleased with the advent of powdered fuel, as it made possible a further increase in the power of the steam unit, as one of the disadvantages of electric traction is that the modern engineer does not know how to handle such heavy trains as may be handled, and the use of powdered coal would give him the experience.

STRICT AT KANSAS.

The discipline committee of Kansas University is very strict. It recently disciplined twenty-four students for various offenses. Eleven of these were put on probation for dropping their class hours below fifteen, two were expelled for over-cutting, three were dropped from classes for dishonest work, and seven chemistry students were dropped from that course for secreting weights.

RURAL EDUCATION.

In a survey of agricultural conditions in Dundas county, Ontario, conducted by the Commission of Conservation in 1916, the subject of education is reported on as follows:

Ninety-eight per cent. of the 400 farmers visited had attended public school only, and one per cent. had attended high school. None who had attended college and one of the 400 had attended business college. Ninety-two per cent. of the farmers' wives had attended public school only. Three per cent. had attended high school and none had attended college.

Nine per cent. reported the children as having school gardens, while 22 per cent. reported having a home garden under the supervision of the teacher. Forty-seven per cent. stated that they had attended a short course in agriculture and 93 per cent. were in favour of short courses for the young people. Many of these short courses consist of judging classes in seed grain and live stock, held in various parts of the country, to which all farmers are invited. Ninety-seven per cent. were satisfied with the schools as at present managed.

If the farmers' training is to be improved, the improvement must evidently be made in the training in the rural school. Hence the wisdom and advisability of making the rural school training as efficient, adequate and suitable as possible to prepare the young men and young women for real life in the country. The teaching of agriculture should occupy a more prominent place on the rural school curriculum than at present.—Conservation.



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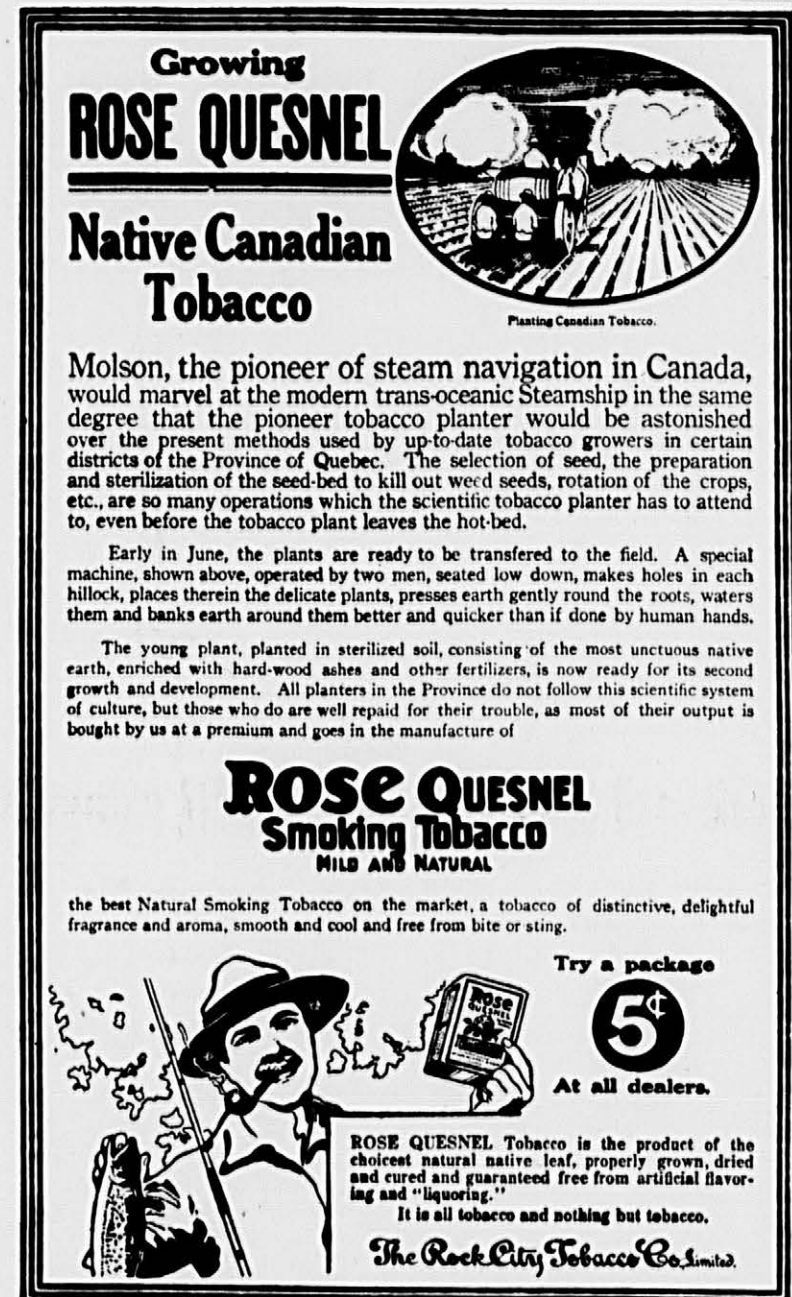
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"PEARL OF THE ARMY," Sixth Episode.

The Pennsylvania freshmen succeeded in having their class picture taken, much to the disgust of the sophomores. This deprives the sophs of their last chance to substitute an event for the former class fights. After the frosh had their picture taken in front of the library, they snake-danced over the entire campus unmolested.

IMPERIAL TO-DAY and THURSDAY, PEGGY HYLAND and ANTONIO MORENO
in a heart story of a little waif of a girl-mother-bird to the fledglings in the family nest
"HER RIGHT TO LIVE."
Imperial Orchestra, under the direction of J. J. Shea.

Seniors at the University of Washington are strongly opposed to the final examinations. They have completed a list of data which shows that the largest percentage of the big colleges do not have such exams or that they are merely semester exams that require no particular amount of extra time. They hope to convince the regents that their exams are unnecessary and bad. A similar movement at the University of Illinois failed.

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**LIEUT. HANINGTON HAD
COMMAND OF BATTERY**
Canada Seems Like a Dream, Says
Officer of the First Contingent.

The need for socks on the firing line has in no way diminished, according to a letter received by Mrs. H. C. Hanington, Victoria, B.C., from her son, Lieut. Carlton Hanington, Sc. 17, an officer in the artillery, who writes as follows:

"I have neglected you lately, but our busy days are over for a time, and I will be able to do more letter-writing. The O. C. has come back, so that I am merely ornamental for a few days, and then I am going out on a month's course (artillery) 'out behind' it ought to be pretty nice—a change from the old wagon line job."

"I had a great time as acting battery commander. It was good fun, though hard work, and very good practice. It was the first time that I had ever been in command of a battery for more than a day or so, and I had never taken a battery into action before."

"I am sorry to hear about some people cannot seem to stand it at all—just go to pieces. It always makes me feel envious to hear of chaps getting hit after being here a few months, and others getting back to Canada. Canada seems to be like a dream that I dreamed a long time ago. I feel as if I had been doing this business for ever. I have now been two years in France; and yet I have no regrets. A whole skin is, after all, a mighty fine thing to possess, and I have seen an awful lot of the war in its different phases."

"The gradual rise of our power and the weakening of the enemy's resistance are becoming steadily more noticeable. Not that the enemy is 'done in' by a long way—far from it; but we have the edge on him. I think we will finish him this year."

"Please do not send me any more cigarettes—I have taken to a pipe—but keep up the socks. This work is terribly hard on the feet. If you know any real sock enthusiasts, get them to send the 19th Battery all the socks they can make. The boys at the wagon line need them terribly."

JOIN A. M. C. DEPOT.

The following members of the recently-graduated class of Medicine '17 are attached to the local training depot of the Canadian Army Medical Corps preparatory to going overseas: Lieuts. A. S. Lamb, J. R. Benning, F. N. K. Falls, J. D. Moore, L. M. Mathews, W. F. McIsaac, H. P. Swancosky, A. W. Brodie, Lieut. E. M. Blair will join the depot shortly.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

The Students' Council will meet this week on Friday evening at seven o'clock, instead of this evening, as is customary.

TORONTO TO RE-OPEN.

The University of Toronto will re-open to-morrow, so far as can be foreseen. In the meantime temporary arrangements have been made to carry on courses in mathematics, history, political science, philosophy, physics and biology among the University subjects; Latin, English, German, French and ethics among the University College subjects of the Faculty of Arts, and for first and second year courses in the Faculty of Medicine.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
ALBERTA UNIVERSITY**
Financial Condition Much Improved—Deficit Out to \$3,464.

The annual report of the University of Alberta shows an improvement in its financial condition, the financial statement showing a surplus of \$1,484.84. Deducting from this a deficit of \$485.22 in the printing department, and crediting the 1915 general deficit of \$15,799.68, the university has cut its deficit to \$3,464. The report shows a staff of 52 for 1916, including special lectures. Six members of the staff have temporarily severed connections with the university to take up war duties. In this connection it is interesting to note that Professor Boyle, of the department of Physics, has joined Sir E. Rutherford in Manchester to assist in research in connection with the detection of submarines.

Fifty per cent. of the men who were on the staff at the outbreak of war have enlisted for overseas service, and more than 50 per cent. of the student body has enlisted. All the anti-typhoid vaccine used last year in the province for the troops of military district 13 was manufactured in the bacteriological laboratories and distributed free to the Dominion Government. The University is now manufacturing this vaccine for all four Western provinces. A total of 26 men who enlisted from this university have fallen in battle, this honor roll including the name of Stanley Gordon, assistant professor of history.

The present registration of the student body is 26 graduate students, 40 fourth year, 14 third year, 104 second year and 174 first year, a total of 418. There are 57 women students. Of this enrollment 79 per cent. are of British origin, but only 7 per cent. are strictly alien, a good proportion of the foreign students being from the United States. Fifty-five per cent. of the students of British origin are native born Canadians. Last year the percentage of British origin was 84, the falling off this year being explained by enlistment.

**TREATMENT OF REQUESTS THAT
SOLDIERS MAKE.**
(Continued from Page 4.)

8.—Requests for Leave to Canada During Convalescence, After Being Wounded or After Sickness.

All cases of this nature are receiving careful consideration from the authorities in England, and those requiring a prolonged period of convalescence, or treatment are returned to Canada on leave as soon as arrangements can be made for their transport.

9.—Requests for Return to Canada on the Grounds that the Soldier has Been Found Medically Unfit for Service in the Trenches.

If any man cannot be usefully employed overseas, he will be returned to Canada in due course by the military authorities in England. It should be borne in mind that a large number of men are needed and are being used in less exacting military duties in England and on lines of communication.

10.—Requests for Discharge of Soldiers Overseas who are said to be Under Military Age.

THROUGH A DREAMER'S EYES.

—By Frankenstein.

Some time ago we had a visitor, a man who had been everywhere and seen everything. I will call him Mr. Bigblow; (the "ow," says the Editor—and he is quite an authority—should be pronounced as if it were written—"uff"). Let me give you some of my impressions.

I was a little late. The seats had all been taken when I arrived, so I had to stand; and as I am not very tall, I was not able to get a good look at Mr. Bigblow. I cannot, therefore, tell you much about his personal appearance; but his voice somehow sounded very much like his name. He had already begun his lecture, and the first words I heard were these:—

"The Soft! I am not surprised, ladies and gentlemen, to see you shudder at the name. Mederic the Soft, whose name is on the lips of every organ-grinder, was indeed a terrible fellow. I need not recount his life of crime, for you know it too well. I need not tell you how he flirted with every girl he met. And when John the Twelfth of England caught him and shut him up in the Tower of the Castle, even then Mederic the Soft continued upon his career of wickedness. For, having plenty of money concealed upon his person, he, after many attempts, succeeded in bribing his jailors. They secretly supplied him with tobacco, and he would chew all day long, and expectorate upon the heads of the innocent citizens. That was the kind of man Mederic the Soft was, ladies and gentlemen."

"Is that all you have to tell us?" thought I. "Then, by the teeth of Teddy Roosevelt! life is too short to waste in this way." And I got out of the Hall as fast as I could.

Yes, yes, quite true; I admit this is not a verbatim report of Mr. Bigblow's lecture. You say it is a caricature; but don't you think that a caricature is sometimes truer than a photograph? I believe it is in this case.

As I went home I asked myself many puzzling questions. How was it that a man who had seen so much (as he never tired of reminding us), should be so little-minded? It seems strange at first, but if you look into the matter, you will find that it can be explained quite simply. We live in an age when one of our faculties—memory—is being fearfully overtaxed, and the intellectual or reasoning powers must necessarily suffer in consequence. Think of how impressions keep crowding upon us! Think of what it means to be familiar with many large cities, to remember the faces of countless people, to be versed in the technique of several trades—(most of us are jacks of all trades, you know)—think of what all this means! It is natural enough that a man who observed and remembered so much as Charles Dickens did should be of narrow intellect—as he certainly was. And this fact becomes still more apparent when we compare the great geniuses of our age with those of former ages. Where are the large, Dean-Swift type of intellects to-day? The great imaginative writers of the far past—Goethe, Beethoven, Bach, Dante, Leonardo da Vinci—were men of powerful intellect. Not so the men of yesterday and to-day. Dickens, Chopin, Victor Hugo, are intellectual pygmies by comparison. And, if this be so, what shall we say of Rudyard Kipling? A great writer, one of the very greatest of all English imaginative writers, he is intellectually a child, not only incapable of originating an idea, but of receiving one, a man whose brain seems to be absolutely thought-proof.

Just one moment! Let us take a long breath and approach the subject from another angle.

People who think clearly and rationally—Positivists, I believe they are called—are always modest. (You remember Montaigne's "Que sais-je?") This is easy to understand. To think means to forget yourself, to stand outside of yourself, as it were, to see things in their proper proportions, to see how unimportant you yourself are in the general scheme of things. The less rational people are, the more arrogant and self-conceited we should expect them to be. And this is exactly what we do find. Along with this weakening of the intellect in civilized countries there has come an absurd kind of pride, and self-love. Anyone who studied the works of Kipling and his contemporaries, and perceived the childish arrogance and prejudice (disguised by all sorts of fine names, such as Nationalism, Imperialism, and the like), which forms the background of those works, could have foretold the coming of the Great War.

Of course, this injury to the human mind cannot go on forever. At present civilized man is out of harmony with his environment. The conditions have been changing so rapidly that he has not had time to adapt himself to them. Adaptation, however, is bound to take place, and a new type of mind, a new—

Have I given you a headache? Oh, I am so sorry! We'll talk about this some other time.

If you didn't read my earlier letters, if you haven't read any of them, then I don't wish to play with you any more. But if you've read them all—no, not all, but if you've read only this one, if you've read every word, every sentence—why, then you are the ideal reader of whom authors dream, and I shall be very glad indeed to make your acquaintance. You will meet me again next Wednesday—on the same page.

FRANKENSTEIN.

CO-ED GAVE UP HUN FLAG.

There was a riot in the dormitory of the co-eds of Appleton College when it was found that diplomatic relations had been severed with Germany. A girl of German descent had a German flag in her room. Two hundred girls cheering the news of the diplomatic breach led the way to the room of the girl with the flag. She gave up the flag and joined in the celebration. The German flag was finally destroyed.

HISTORICAL CLUB.

A meeting of the Historical Club will be held this evening. Papers will be read by members of the club.

A certified copy of the man's birth certificate should be forwarded to "The Secretary, Militia Council, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa," for transmission to the authorities in England.

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The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition. Commendations in all branches of the Imperial Service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 14 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the college, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.



A Good Hockey Stick Is Half the Battle

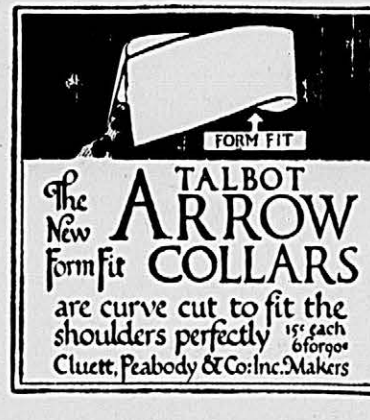
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TREATMENT OF REQUESTS THAT SOLDIERS MAKE

Memorandum Regarding Methods Issued by Ottawa.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

In View of Large Number of Requests Received Explanation Given.

The following has been issued by the Department of Militia and Defence:

"A large number of requests of a personal nature with reference to soldiers serving overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, are daily received by the Department of Militia and Defence, and by the Canadian Military Authorities in England. It is, therefore, considered desirable to explain the methods which, in the interests of fair and equitable treatment to all concerned, are followed in each case.

The policy adopted with respect to these requests has been formulated with every possible regard for the personal interests of the soldiers concerned, and the natural anxiety and interest on their behalf of their relatives and friends. It should be remembered, however, that, at this stage of the war the brave men of our own Canadian Army and those of the British and Allied Armies require all the support that can be given them in their heroic fight for liberty, justice and civilization. To this end, the services of every available man in whatever capacity his physical and other capabilities fit him to occupy are urgently required both in England and at the Front. It should, therefore, be clearly understood that the exigencies of the military situation must be the primary consideration in dealing with such requests.

The following statement explains the procedure adopted in dealing with the various cases mentioned.

1.—Requests for Commissions for Men Serving Overseas.

Every opportunity is given to deservicing men to qualify for commissions, both in England and at the front, and the only way an application can be considered is when it is made by the soldier himself to his Commanding Officer, by whom it must be recommended. It will then be forwarded through the usual official channels. A printed application form is available, which the soldier can obtain from his Commanding Officer for this purpose.

2.—Requests for the Return of Men To Take out Commissions in Canada.

The authorities in England have definitely asked that no further requests of this nature be forwarded, as every opportunity is given to deservicing men to qualify for commissions in England and France, and they are all needed there. An application may be made by the man concerned to his Commanding Officer for permission to qualify in England or France for a commission.

3.—Requests for the Return of Officers for Duty in Canada.

All experienced junior officers now in England and France are required there. As regards senior officers, the authorities in England have arranged to inform the Department of Militia and Defence, Canada, of any surplus of such whom they recommend and can spare for return to Canada.

4.—Requests for Promotions.

The military authorities propose and intend making all promotions according to efficiency and seniority, and records of all officers and men are carefully kept, with a view to assisting proper selection in this respect. The officer or man concerned must first be recommended for promotion by his superior officers.

5.—Requests for Transfer of Soldiers Overseas from one Unit to Another.

Such transfers are very disturbing to the efficient carrying on of the work of the army and can very rarely be considered for the reason that a man who is already trained in one branch of the service, and wishes to be transferred to another, has to be trained all over again at the public expense, and his services are lost in the meantime. In any event the application must be made by the soldier himself to his Commanding Officer to be by him forwarded through the usual official channels.

6.—Requests for Leave or Discharge on Medical Grounds.

The soldier himself should apply to his Medical Officer, who is the proper person to judge of the merits of the case, who has ample authority to deal with it and whose recommendations are invariably followed.

7.—Requests for Leave or Discharge on "Compassionate Grounds."

In the homes of soldiers who are absent, there occur what might be termed the inevitable tragedies of life, in the serious or fatal illness of members of their families. Under these circumstances the quite natural desire arises on the part of the relatives to have the soldiers return home, and numerous requests are made to this effect. Such cases form the major portion of those coming under this heading.

While these cases are very distressing, they are, unfortunately, the unavoidable incidents of war, and it is obviously impossible, where so many thousands of men are concerned, to accede to any of these requests except in cases of the most extreme urgency.

In such cases, application should be submitted to the Officer Commanding the Military District in Canada where the case arises, who will cause the same to be investigated and forwarded with his recommendation to the Headquarters at Ottawa. The application should be accompanied in each instance by definite information and satisfactory evidence of the facts stated, endorsed by one or more responsible persons besides the relatives who can vouch for the facts.

(Continued on Page 3.)

R.V.C. NOTES.

To-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Prof. Leacock will deliver an address on "The Rising Cost of Living," in the Royal Victoria College. The lecture, which is given under the auspices of the Montreal Housewives' League, will be open to the public, tickets being fifty cents and one dollar.

The results of the Self-Denial Week held by the women students of McGill, are as follows:—
Seniors \$40.00
Juniors 21.00
Sophomores 40.00
Freshmen 20.00
Societe Francaise 5.00
Delta Sigma Society 3.50
Y. W. C. A. Collection at Skating party 6.00
R. V. C. Undergrad. Society .. 49.50

Total \$185.00
The money will be given to the Victory War Fund.

To-day at 12.09, the R. V. C. hockey team will leave for Ste. Anne to play Macdonald in the big hockey match of the year. The team is strong and in fine form, and it is hoped that a specially large number of rooters will turn out to support them. Ah up!

A SKATING PARTY HELD BY SOPHOMORES

Arts '19 and R. V. C. '19 Spent an Enjoyable Evening at the Campus Rink.

The classes of Arts '19 and R. V. C. '19 had a mixer last evening in the form of a skating party, which took place on the Campus Rink. A hockey match being scheduled from 8 to 9 p.m. caused a short delay in the start. At 9 o'clock about 25 couples sallied forth onto a clean sheet of ice. The weather could not have been more satisfactory, the air was just sharp enough to keep the couples moving. Two very enjoyable hours were spent in which ten "bonds" were skated. Owing to the evening being Mardi Gras, the faithful hurdy-gurdy did not live up to its name. A great disappointment was caused when no noise factory turned up, the excuse being that the snow was too deep for the transporting of the cumbersome instrument.

Strathcona Hall was used for a meeting place, and afterwards the couples adjourned there for refreshments. After the singing of Alma Mater and a roaring McGill yell the party broke up, considering it one of the most enjoyable events of this year, even though the hurdy-gurdy did not honor them with its classic reproductions of modern ragtime.

ILLINOIS STUDENT CHARGED WITH GRAFT

Is Under Arrest Accused of Getting \$630 in Confidence Game.

Accused of having used a confidence game to obtain \$630 from an insurance company of St. Paul after a fire of unknown origin at the rooming house he rented, Wayne M. Stevens, Illinois '17, of Taylorville, Ill., was placed under arrest last week, by Deputy Sheriff Charles Vandevort. An indictment returned by the grand jury was responsible for Stevens' arrest. Upon being taken into custody Stevens was committed to the county jail, but was released later on a bond of \$1,000.

According to the charges brought against him, Stevens, while attending the University last winter, rented a rooming house on Illinois street from Mrs. Brower, and proceeded to subvert the rooms to other students in order to better his financial circumstances. A few weeks after he took charge, a fire broke out in the house and considerable damage was done to the building before the flames were put out. A short time after the fire, Stevens collected \$630 from the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, with which he held a policy. Stevens' attorney has moved to quash the indictment on the claim that there is lack of evidence of guilt.

FOURTH YEAR SCHOLAR.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Faculty of Applied Science of the University, that the Babcock and Wilcox Ltd., Scholarship for this session had been won by Richard Laurence Weldon, of Winnipeg. The scholarship is valued at \$200, and is awarded, by examination, to the best all round Engineering student of his year. Mr. Weldon is now a fourth year student.

"AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?"
There was a ham and he told a tale
To Snider and Kirk and me
Of the rum he'd drunk, and the beer
And ale.

And champagne, often by the pail,
And of all his life, but one detail
He wouldn't tell even me
Of the jokes he'd cracked and the
loads he'd packed,
He told us one and all.
Of the games he'd played and the
cash he'd made,
The ten, or money, ball,

Of exams and profs. his speech was
sad.

For a pass to him was bliss,
But with girls he claimed to be quite
some lad,
And he told of the pleasant times he
had,
All the fair ones with whom he used
to gad.
But never a word either good or bad
Of the girl he couldn't kiss.

Oh, the maids you've kissed and the
chances missed
In the summer time and fall,
And the rings you've bought, and the
hands you've sought,
Would never cause even a passing
thought,
If out of your heart you could only
blot.
The girl who said, "Well, I guess not!"
To Snider and Kirk and me
—The Gateway, Univ. of Alberta.

COMMERCIAL FORESTRY IN GR. BRITAIN

This Phase Has Been Neglected There of Late.

A GREAT SHORTAGE.

Ease of Importation Before the War Advanced in Explanation of This.

The assignment of several battalions of Canadian woodsmen to cutting timber in Great Britain calls renewed attention to the great shortage and depletion of local timber supplies there. Relatively little attention has been paid to the practice of commercial forestry in Great Britain, due in part to the existence of large private estates and in part to the ease of importation from other countries. It is, however, to be anticipated that the present demerit of Britain's forests will result, after the war, in the adoption by the Government of a comprehensive plan for the reforestation of the millions of acres of non-agricultural lands which are now producing relatively little in the way of forest products.

Exact statistics are not available as to the total amount of standing timber in the United Kingdom, but the timbered area has been estimated at 3,000,000 acres out of a total of 77,000,000 acres. Prior to the war, this timber was valued at \$155,000,000. In time of peace, England's timber imports were valued at \$215,000,000 annually, so that if imports were cut off, the total local supply would be insufficient for a single year's consumption. So great is the demand for timber for war purposes that, in spite of the general cessation of building operations, the consumption remains practically normal.

Before the war, large quantities of timber were imported from Germany, as well as from Russia, Sweden, Norway, France, Portugal and Spain. With the complete cessation of imports from Germany and the difficulties in securing adequate supplies from the other countries named, the way has been opened for a great increase in the amount of supplies from the North American continent. Canada, for instance, during the year ended July, 1916, exported to the United Kingdom, wood and manufactures of wood to the value of nearly \$16,400,000. Were adequate shipping facilities available, the exports of Canadian supplies would have been much greater.

While Canada's forest resources are great in proportion to her population, the tremendous possibilities for the development of the export trade in these resources be conserved to the fullest possible extent, that the raw material may serve as the basis for the greatest development of Canadian industry. The first essential is that the heavy annual loss from forest fires be reduced to a minimum. Very much still remains to be accomplished in this direction.—C. L., in Conservation.

SKATING PARTY TO-NIGHT.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of another skating party under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. on the Campus Rink this evening. The usual arrangements will be in force, those attending the party gathering in Strathcona Hall before the event, and there filling in their programmes. Following the affair refreshments will be served at Strathcona Hall by the social committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The Chemistry Department at the University of Ill. is manufacturing enough chemicals for its own use and also for sale at reasonable prices among a limited number of other colleges.

While bathing in the bay one night I saw the ocean's arm
Steal gently round a neck of land
To keep its shoulder warm.
This made me jealous as could be,
It really made me sore,
And so I paddled toward the land
And closely hugged the shore.—Ex.

A costly fire last week destroyed the chemical laboratory at the University of Va. The total loss was about \$75,000, and included many valuable relics in the industrial arts museum.

One out of every 122 residents of Kansas attends a college. On account of this fact the state claims to be the greatest college state. Iowa is second with one out of every 171 residents in college.

The students of the University of Michigan recently adopted the honor system of examinations, and put it into effect on their mid-year examinations last month. The vote stood 2,700 to 1,800 in favor of its adoption.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.
First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.
The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.
During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.
At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.
The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.
Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.
The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.
Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

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